

饥饿胁迫对麦长管蚜有翅成蚜能量物质含量的影响

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摘要:【目的】分析饥饿胁迫下麦长管蚜 *Sitobion avenae* (Fabricius) 的能量物质含量变化, 以期从生理生化角度为蚜虫饥饿胁迫下的能量适应机制提供依据。【方法】以取食小麦苗的麦长管蚜为对照, 测定饥饿胁迫下麦长管蚜有翅成蚜的鲜重、干重、含水量、可溶性糖、糖原、总脂和可溶性蛋白质含量变化, 通过这些不同生化物质含量之间的相关关系, 分析饥饿胁迫下麦长管蚜的能量代谢特点。【结果】麦长管蚜饥饿组鲜重和干重均低于羽化后同一时间取食个体, 前者范围分别为 5.30~8.73 和 1.67~3.10 mg/20 头, 后者分别为 7.93~8.73 和 2.53~3.10 mg/20 头; 饥饿组和取食组含水量范围分别为 63.16%~71.76% 和 63.25%~67.32%, 除羽化后 1 d 外, 饥饿组含水量均高于羽化后同一时间取食个体; 饥饿组可溶性糖、糖原、总脂和可溶性蛋白质的含量分别在 6.60~11.21, 0.35~10.81, 18.28~30.42 和 12.77~33.44 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ 鲜重之间, 均低于羽化后同一时间取食个体(分别为 7.53~11.21, 3.66~10.81, 27.53~33.63 和 21.54~34.43 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ 鲜重)。饥饿 3 d 恢复取食后 1 d, 鲜重、干重、含水量和糖原含量均增加, 而可溶性糖、总脂和可溶性蛋白质的含量均降低。相关分析表明, 饥饿组可溶性糖与糖原、总脂或者可溶性蛋白质的含量以及可溶性蛋白质与糖原或者总脂的含量存在正相关关系。【结论】饥饿胁迫下麦长管蚜的代谢变化与其糖原、总脂和可溶性蛋白质含量降低有密切关系, 通过能量物质的综合利用来适应短期饥饿胁迫。

关键词: 麦长管蚜; 饥饿胁迫; 体重; 生化物质; 能量物质; 能量适应

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Effects of starvation stress on the contents of biochemical substances used as energy sources in alate adults of *Sitobion avenae* (Hemiptera: Aphididae)

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Abstract: 【Aim】 This study aims to analyze the contents of biochemical substances used as energy sources in the English grain aphid, *Sitobion avenae* (Fabricius) to provide a foundation for future biochemical and physiological studies of its energy adaptation to starvation stress. 【Methods】 With the aphids fed on wheat seedlings as the control, the fresh body weight, dry body weight, and the contents of water, soluble sugars, glycogen, total lipids, and soluble proteins in alate *S. avenae* adults under starvation stress were measured, and the changes of energetic metabolism were analyzed by correlations between the contents of various biochemical substances. 【Results】 The fresh body weight (5.30–8.73 mg/20 individuals) and dry body weight (1.67–3.10 mg/20 individuals) of alate *S. avenae* adults in the starvation group were lower than those in the feeding group (7.93–8.73 and 2.53–3.10 mg/20 individuals, respectively) at the same day after emergence. The water contents in the starvation and feeding groups were 63.16%–71.76% and 63.25%–67.32%, respectively. Except for the 1st day

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after emergence, the starved aphids had higher water content than the feeding aphids at the same day after emergence. The contents of soluble sugars, glycogen, total lipids, and soluble proteins in the starvation group were 6.60 – 11.21, 0.35 – 10.81, 18.28 – 30.42, and 12.77 – 33.44 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ fresh body weight, respectively, which were lower than those in the feeding group at the same day after emergence (7.53 – 11.21, 3.66 – 10.81, 27.53 – 33.63, and 21.54 – 34.43 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ fresh body weight, respectively). After newly emerged aphids were starved for 3 d, their fresh body weight, dry body weight, and the contents of water and glycogen increased, whereas their contents of total lipids and soluble proteins decreased on the 1st day after resuming feeding. There was a positive correlation between the content of soluble sugars and the content of glycogen, total lipids, or soluble proteins as well as between the content of soluble proteins and the content of glycogen or total lipids in the starvation group.

【Conclusion】The results suggest that changes of energy metabolism under starvation stress are associated with the decrease of contents of glycogen, total lipids, and soluble proteins in alate *S. avenae* adults.

Aphids use a mixture of energy sources to adapt to brief starvation stress when they are starved.

Key words: *Sitobion avenae*; starvation stress; body weight; biochemical substances; energy source; energy adaptation

麦长管蚜 *Sitobion avenae* (Fabricius) 是我国小麦生产上重要的常发性害虫,除直接刺吸汁液外,还可传播小麦病毒,对小麦生产造成更大的危害(Liu *et al.*, 2014)。有翅蚜作为寄主选择型个体,在被动飞行过程中,一旦气流不能使其降落到适合的寄主上,它们就必须在不能产仔的情况下再一次起飞(Kobayashi and Ishikawa, 1993; Tosh *et al.*, 2002; 刘向东等, 2004)。由于寄主植物或产仔场所缺乏导致的随后扩散,很可能会使有翅蚜经历一定时间的饥饿胁迫。

饥饿不仅影响昆虫的发育、存活和繁殖(Leather *et al.*, 1983; Brough and Dixon, 1990; Hoffmann and Harshman, 1999; Munyiri *et al.*, 2003; Elkin and Reid, 2005; 鞠珍等, 2008; Xu *et al.*, 2012);而且引起机体一系列生化物质代谢的变化(Arrese and Soulages, 2010)。饥饿状态下,飞蝗 *Locusta migratoria* L.、烟草天蛾 *Manduca sexta* (L.)、家蚕 *Bombyx mori* L. 和非洲果甲虫 *Pachnoda sinuata* (F.) 血淋巴碳水化合物水平降低,脂肪体糖原和总脂含量减小,而血淋巴中脂类浓度升高或无明显变化(Mwangi and Goldsworthy, 1977; Ziegler, 1991; Satake *et al.*, 2000; Auerswald and Gäde, 2000)。饥饿稻蝗 *Oxya japonica* (Thunberg) 卵母细胞吸收率升高,血淋巴、脂肪体和卵巢中碳水化合物、总脂和蛋白质含量显著低于正常取食个体(Lim and Lee, 1981);饥饿烟草天蛾产卵量降低,体内脂肪体糖原和脂类含量亦低于取食个体(Ziegler, 1991)。说明昆虫饥饿状态下的繁殖与其能量代谢密切相关。

胚胎吸收被认为是昆虫在食物和产卵场所缺乏条件下适应短期饥饿的一种策略(Awmack and Leather, 2002)。巢菜修尾蚜 *Megoura viciae* Buckton 饥饿成蚜具有吸收较小胚胎而继续发育较大胚胎的现象(Ward and Dixon, 1982);麦无网长管蚜 *Metopolophium dirhodum* (Walker) 和巢菜修尾蚜 4 龄若虫在饥饿条件下胚胎发育受到抑制并发生脂类的大量消耗(Grüber and Dixon, 1988; Brough and Dixon, 1990);黑豆蚜 *Aphis fabae* Scopoli 饥饿会引起总产仔量的降低(Leather *et al.*, 1983);麦长管蚜饥饿不同时间恢复取食后其寿命和产仔量均显著低于正常饲养个体(Xu *et al.*, 2012)。这些现象均说明饥饿胁迫下蚜虫可以通过能量代谢变化影响其繁殖特征。本研究以正常取食为对照,测定饥饿胁迫下麦长管蚜有翅成蚜的鲜重、干重、含水量、可溶性糖、糖原、总脂和可溶性蛋白质含量的变化;通过分析不同生化物质含量之间的相关关系,探讨饥饿胁迫下蚜虫的能量代谢特点,以期从生理生化角度探索蚜虫饥饿胁迫下的能量适应机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试虫来源

2012 年 5 月初,选择在陕西杨凌(34°18'N, 108°5'E)2011 年 10 月初播种,品种为小偃 22,播种量为 7.5 kg/667m²,常规管理,仅在 2012 年 3 月初小麦返青期喷施过一次除草剂,未用过任何其他杀虫剂或杀菌剂的小麦田,采集带蚜虫的小麦叶片,保留 1 头麦长管蚜成蚜,参考鲁艳辉和高希武(2007)

的水培小麦苗法饲养, 即将小麦 *Triticum aestivum* 种于直径 6 cm 的塑料培养皿中, 每皿 5 粒, 每天浇水适量。待幼苗第 1 片叶子开始展开, 将蚜虫接于小麦苗上, 每周更换 1 次。为防止蚜虫逃逸, 育苗培养皿外罩透明通气的笼罩 (6 cm × 20 cm)。置温度 $20 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ 、光周期 16L: 8D、光照强度 7 230 lx、相对湿度 $65\% \pm 5\%$ 的智能人工气候箱 (上海一恒科学仪器有限公司, MGC-450HP-2 型) 中培养。选取继代饲养 15 代以上的蚜虫用于实验。

收集羽化 1 h 之内的麦长管蚜有翅型个体, 一组单头置于仅有饱和吸水纸的培养皿中, 分别饥饿 0, 1, 2, 3 和 4 d (饥饿组); 一组单头置于有 1 株小麦苗的培养皿中, 分别饲养 0, 1, 2, 3 和 4 d (取食组) 作为对照; 同时, 为验证饥饿后恢复取食的影响, 一组单头饥饿 3 d, 恢复取食 1 d 后供试 (恢复取食组)。每处理 20 头, 重复 3 次。

1.2 虫体鲜重、干重和含水量的测定

将收集的麦长管蚜每 20 头称重, 冷冻干燥 6 h, 再次称重获得不同时间处理的含水量。干燥后的所有样品保存于 -20°C 用于生化物质含量的测定。

1.3 生化物质的分离和提取

20 头麦长管蚜整体匀浆, 采用 Zhou 等 (2004) 方法分离可溶性糖、糖原、总脂和可溶性蛋白质。

1.4 生化物质含量的测定

参考 Telang 和 Wells (2004) 硫酸蒽酮法测定可溶性糖和糖原含量; 参考 Telang 和 Wells (2004) 香兰素硫酸显色法测定总脂含量; 采用 BCA 蛋白质浓度测定试剂盒 (北京博奥森生物技术有限公司) 测定可溶性蛋白质含量。不同生化物质含量均以 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ 鲜重表示。

1.5 数据分析

采用统计软件 SPSS13.0 进行数据分析。不同处理时间的鲜重、干重、含水量以及不同生化物质含量采用方差分析进行差异显著性比较; 同一时间处理的鲜重、干重、含水量以及不同生化物质含量采用独立样本 t 检验进行差异显著性比较。不同生化物质含量之间进行 Pearson 相关分析, 显著性概率为 $P < 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 饥饿胁迫下麦长管蚜有翅成蚜鲜重、干重和含水量变化

麦长管蚜饥饿组鲜重均低于羽化后同一时间的取食个体, 羽化后 3 和 4 d 达到显著差异水平 (图 1:

A)。持续饥饿期间, 鲜重在 $5.30 \sim 8.73 \text{ mg}/20$ 头范围波动, 总体呈下降趋势, 差异显著 ($F_{4,10} = 12.04, P = 0.001$); 持续取食期间, 鲜重在 $7.93 \sim 8.73 \text{ mg}/20$ 头较小范围波动, 差异不显著 ($F_{4,10} = 0.32, P = 0.858$)。饥饿 3 d 恢复取食 1 d 后鲜重增加, 几乎达到羽化后同一时间的取食个体, 两者差异不显著 ($t = 0.12, df = 4, P = 0.913$)。

饥饿和取食组的干重分别在 $1.67 \sim 3.10$ 和 $2.53 \sim 3.10 \text{ mg}/20$ 头之间, 饥饿组干重均低于羽化后同一时间的取食个体, 羽化后 3 和 4 d 达到显著差异水平 (图 1: B)。同一处理不同时间比较, 饥饿组干重显著下降 ($F_{4,10} = 14.97, P < 0.001$), 取食组差异不显著 ($F_{4,10} = 2.17, P = 0.147$)。饥饿 3 d 恢复取食后干重增加, 显著低于羽化后同一时间的取食个体 ($t = 3.13, df = 4, P = 0.035$)。

饥饿和取食组的含水量分别在 $63.16\% \sim 71.76\%$ 和 $63.25\% \sim 67.32\%$ 之间, 除羽化后 1 d 外, 饥饿组含水量均高于羽化后同一时间的取食个体, 羽化后 4 d 达到显著差异水平 (图 1: C)。饥饿和取食组含水量均是羽化初期降低, 随后持续上升, 其中饥饿组在羽化后 1 d 最低, 为 63.16% , 取食组在羽化后 2 d 最低, 为 63.25% , 两者含水量随时间均差异显著 (饥饿组: $F_{4,10} = 16.25, P < 0.001$; 取食组: $F_{4,10} = 4.67, P = 0.022$)。饥饿 3 d 恢复取食后含水量上升至 74.18% , 显著高于羽化后同一时间取食个体的 67.32% ($t = -7.17, df = 4, P = 0.02$)。

2.2 饥饿胁迫下麦长管蚜有翅成蚜可溶性糖和糖原含量变化

饥饿组可溶性糖含量在 $6.60 \sim 11.21 \mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ 鲜重之间, 除羽化后第 4 天外, 均低于羽化后同一时间取食个体的 $7.53 \sim 11.21 \mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ 鲜重 (图 2: A)。持续饥饿期间, 可溶性糖含量差异显著 ($F_{4,10} = 8.97, P = 0.002$), 持续取食期间, 可溶性糖含量差异不显著 ($F_{4,10} = 3.30, P = 0.057$)。饥饿 3 d 恢复取食后可溶性糖含量降低, 与羽化后同一时间取食个体无显著差异 ($t = 0.80, df = 4, P = 0.469$)。

饥饿组糖原含量在 $0.35 \sim 10.81 \mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ 鲜重之间, 显著低于羽化后同一时间取食个体的 $3.66 \sim 10.81 \mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ 鲜重 (图 2: B)。相比可溶性糖而言, 饥饿和取食组糖原含量波动均较大, 在羽化后 1 d 内两者糖原含量均降低, 但取食组在随后 1–4 d 呈现持续上升趋势 ($3.66 \sim 6.17 \mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ 鲜重), 而饥饿组则一直保持极低水平 ($0.35 \sim 1.57 \mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ 鲜重), 两者在不同处理时间均差异显著 (饥饿组: $F_{4,10} =$

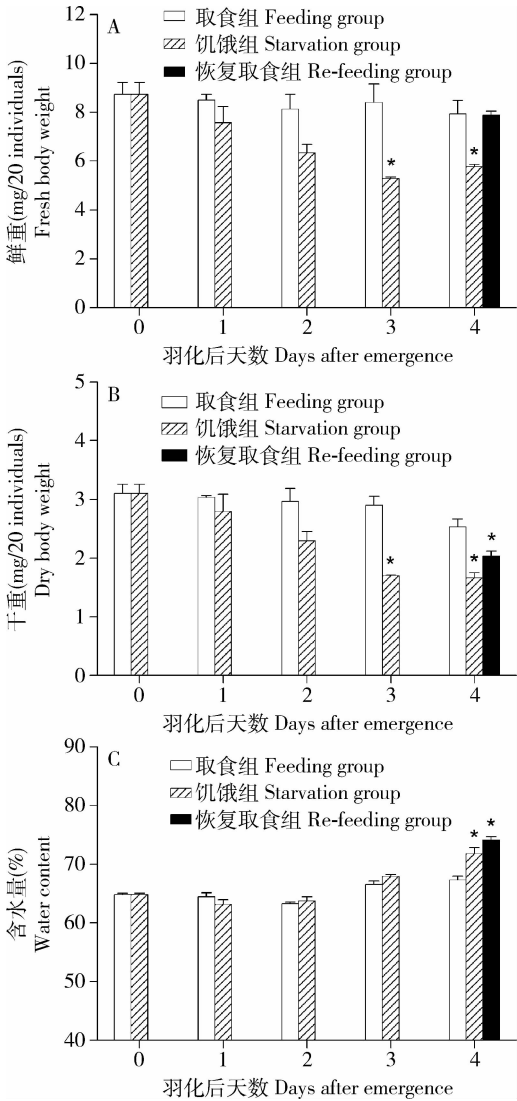


图1 饥饿胁迫下麦长管蚜有翅成蚜鲜重(A)、干重(B)和含水量(C)
Fig. 1 Fresh body weight (A), dry body weight (B), and water content (C) in alate *Sitobion avenae* adults under starvation stress

图中数值为平均值±标准误;图柱上星号表示取食与饥饿或者恢复取食个体之间比较差异显著($P<0.05$, 独立样本 t 检验)。图2~4同。Data in the figure were means±SE. The asterisk above bar indicates significant difference between the feeding group and the starvation or re-feeding group ($P<0.05$, Student's t test). The same for Figs. 2~4.

121.31, $P<0.001$; 取食组: $F_{4,10}=16.45$, $P<0.001$). 饥饿3 d 恢复取食后糖原含量大幅度增加, 达到5.46 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ 鲜重, 与羽化后同一时间持续取食个体无显著差异($t=1.00$, $df=4$, $P=0.376$)。

2.3 饥饿胁迫下麦长管蚜有翅成蚜总脂含量变化

饥饿组总脂含量在18.28~30.42 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ 鲜重之间, 均低于羽化后同一时间取食个体的27.53~33.63 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ 鲜重(图3)。持续饥饿期间, 总脂含量差异显著($F_{4,10}=7.47$, $P=0.005$), 持续取食期

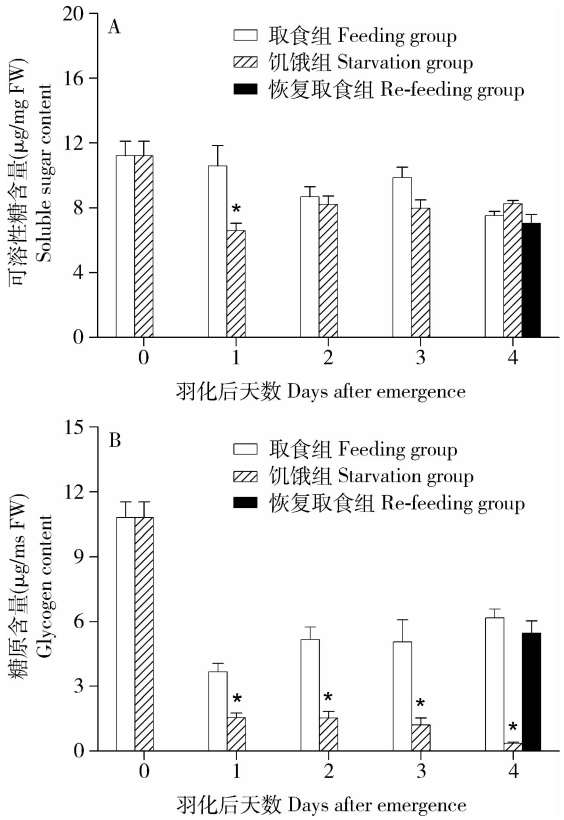


图2 饥饿胁迫下麦长管蚜有翅成蚜可溶性糖(A)和糖原(B)含量

Fig. 2 Soluble sugar (A) and glycogen (B) contents in alate *Sitobion avenae* adults under starvation stress

间, 差异不显著($F_{4,10}=0.96$, $P=0.472$)。饥饿3 d 恢复取食后总脂含量降低, 显著低于羽化后同一时间的取食个体($t=9.47$, $df=4$, $P=0.01$)。

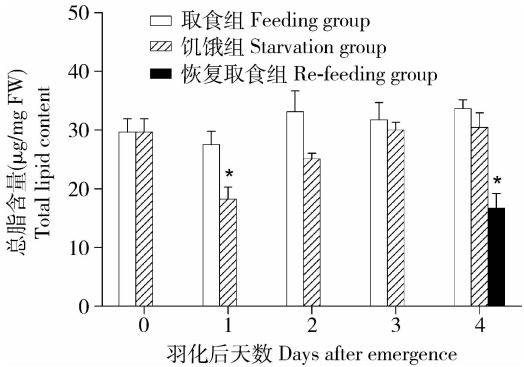


图3 饥饿胁迫下麦长管蚜有翅成蚜总脂含量
Fig. 3 Total lipid content in alate *Sitobion avenae* adults under starvation stress

2.4 饥饿胁迫下麦长管蚜有翅成蚜可溶性蛋白质含量变化

饥饿组可溶性蛋白质含量在12.77~33.44 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ 鲜重之间, 均低于同一时间取食个体的21.54~34.43 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ 鲜重之间, 在羽化后1和2 d

达到显著差异水平(图4)。同一处理不同时间比

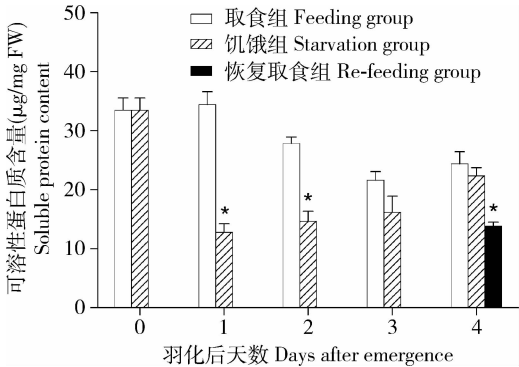


图4 饥饿胁迫下麦长管蚜有翅成蚜可溶性蛋白质含量
Fig. 4 Soluble protein content in alate *Sitobion avenae* adults under starvation stress

较,饥饿和取食组可溶性蛋白质含量均差异显著(饥饿组: $F_{4,10}=18.64,P<0.001$;取食组: $F_{4,10}=9.37,P=0.002$)。饥饿3 d恢复取食后可溶性蛋白质含量降低,显著低于羽化后同一时间的取食个体($t=4.83,df=4,P=0.008$)。

2.5 饥饿胁迫下麦长管蚜有翅成蚜不同生化物质含量之间的相关关系

取食组可溶性糖、糖原、总脂和可溶性蛋白质含量之间未表现出明显的相关性;饥饿组可溶性糖与糖原、总脂或者可溶性蛋白质的含量以及可溶性蛋白质与糖原或者总脂的含量存在正相关关系(表1)。由此可知,饥饿状态下,麦长管蚜通过能量物质的综合利用来适应短期的饥饿胁迫。

表1 饥饿胁迫下麦长管蚜有翅成蚜不同生化物质含量之间的相关关系
Table 1 Correlations between contents of various biochemical substances in alate *Sitobion avenae* adults under starvation stress

	可溶性糖 Soluble sugars		糖原 Glycogen		总脂 Total lipids	
	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>
饥饿组 Starvation group						
糖原 Glycogen	0.729 *	0.002				
总脂 Total lipids	0.578 *	0.024	0.202	0.469		
可溶性蛋白质 Soluble proteins	0.793 **	0.000	0.809 **	0.000	0.555 *	0.032
取食组 Feeding group						
糖原 Glycogen	0.138	0.625				
总脂 Total lipids	-0.309	0.262	-0.121	0.668		
可溶性蛋白质 Soluble proteins	-0.326	0.235	0.254	0.360	-0.241	0.387

相关关系是将成虫的不同生化物质数据一起进行估计的。Correlations were estimated on samples pooled across adults. * $P<0.05$; ** $P<0.01$.

3 讨论

除羽化后1 d外,饥饿组麦长管蚜含水量均高于羽化后同一时间取食个体,羽化后4 d达到显著差异水平(图1),这可能与饥饿期间大量吸收水以及体内糖原和脂类消耗产生代谢水有关。Marron等(2003)认为饥饿期间较高的含水量有利于昆虫存活。本实验中饥饿组较高含水量与Xu等(2012)报道的麦长管蚜饥饿1-4 d存活率与同一时间取食个体无显著差异的事实相一致。

除饥饿第4天外,饥饿组可溶性糖含量均低于羽化后同一时间取食个体(图2:A),这与Lim和Lee(1981)报道的饥饿稻蝗血淋巴、脂肪体和卵巢中碳水化合物显著低于取食个体的结果一致;飞蝗、家蚕和非洲果甲虫饥饿期间血淋巴中碳水化合物水平降低(Mwangi and Goldsworthy, 1977; Auerswald and Gäde, 2000; Satake *et al.*, 2000)。与可溶性糖相比,作为能量储存物质的糖原含量变化幅度较大,

饥饿组麦长管蚜糖原含量显著低于羽化后同一时间的取食个体,并且在饥饿期间保持极低水平,恢复取食后含量明显上升,几乎达到羽化后同一时间取食个体的水平(图2:B),与Ziegler(1991)报道的饥饿烟草天蛾脂肪体糖原含量低于取食个体的结果一致,说明昆虫饥饿期间存在脂肪体糖原的大量消耗。饥饿组麦长管蚜总脂含量低于羽化后同一时间的取食个体(图3),这与Lim和Lee(1981)报道的饥饿稻蝗血淋巴、脂肪体和卵巢中总脂含量显著低于取食个体的结果一致;饥饿烟草天蛾脂肪体中脂类含量降低而血淋巴中脂类浓度升高(Ziegler, 1991);家蚕饥饿期间血淋巴中脂类浓度增加(Satake *et al.*, 2000);非洲果甲虫饥饿血淋巴中脂类浓度无明显变化而脂肪体中脂类含量明显降低(Auerswald and Gäde, 2000);麦无网长管蚜和巢菜修尾蚜4龄若虫饥饿期间脂类大量消耗(Grüber and Dixon, 1988; Brough and Dixon, 1990)。果蝇体内积累的脂类越多,其耐饥饿能力越强(Ballard *et al.*, 2008)。这些结果均说明脂类的大量动员可能是昆虫饥饿期间具

有的普遍特征。饥饿组麦长管蚜可溶性蛋白质含量低于羽化后同一时间的取食个体(图4),该结果与Lim和Lee(1981)饥饿稻蝗血淋巴、脂肪体和卵巢中蛋白质明显低于取食个体的结果相一致。饥饿3 d恢复取食后,总脂和可溶性蛋白质含量显著低于同一时间取食个体,这可能与麦长管蚜饥饿3 d恢复取食后其即刻繁殖力增加,出现明显产仔高峰有关(Xu *et al.*, 2012)。

蚜虫作为生命周期短的小型昆虫,一旦遭遇饥饿胁迫,能量物质的储存和利用对其存活尤为重要。本实验结果表明,饥饿胁迫引起麦长管蚜体内化学物质含量的明显改变,饥饿组含水量高于取食组,而可溶性糖、糖原、总脂和可溶性蛋白质含量低于取食组;饥饿3 d恢复取食后,含水量和糖原的含量均增加,其中含水量显著高于羽化同一时间取食个体,糖原含量几乎达到羽化后同一时间取食个体,可溶性糖、总脂和可溶性蛋白质的含量均降低,其中可溶性糖含量与同一时间的取食个体无显著差异,总脂和可溶性蛋白质含量显著低于同一时间取食个体。相关分析表明,饥饿组可溶性糖与糖原、总脂或者可溶性蛋白质的含量以及可溶性蛋白质与糖原或者总脂的含量之间存在正相关。饥饿胁迫下麦长管蚜代谢变化与其糖原、总脂和可溶性蛋白质含量降低有密切关系,通过能量物质的综合利用来适应短期饥饿胁迫。

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